ethanol is permitted in gasoline as per Bureau of Indian Standards specification, IS: 2796-2000. Also 5% blending of bio-diesel is permitted in petro-diesel as per Bureau of Indian Standards specification, IS 1460-2004.

(c) and (d) Trials carried out by various organizations in India have brought out that the blending of bio-fuels with petroleum based fuels results in reduction in emissions particularly, carbon monoxide, hydrocarbons and particulates. Besides, bio-fuels being renewable energy resources contribute to energy security.

Electrification of remote areas

1816. SHRI R.K. ANAND: Will the Minister of NON-CONVENTIONAL ENERGY SOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Common Minimum Programme of Government envisages electrification of all household by 2009;

(b) if so, the steps taken for electrification of 24,418 remote villages and remote hamlet where grid electricity is unlikely to reach by the end of the Eleventh Five Year Plan period; and

(c) the funds allocated for the same?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF NON-CONVENTIONAL ENERGY SOURCES (SHRI VILAS MUTTEMWAR): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) A programme for electrification through non-conventional energy sources of remote unelectrified census villages and unelectrified hamlets of electrified census villages is being implemented by the Ministry. Earlier, those unelectrified census villages where grid was unlikely to reach by the end of the 11th Plan were to be taken up under this programme. The number of such villages was tentatively estimated at 24418 on the basis of information provided by the states. After the initiation of the Rajiv Gandhi Grammen Vidyutikaran Yojana by the Ministry of Power, only those villages/hamlets where grid connectivity is either not feasible or not cost effective will be covered under the programme. The task of identification of such villages has been entrusted to the Rural Electrification Corporation who has so far identified 2029 villages in 13 states

The Ministry's programme is being implemented through state implementing agencies who are required to submit proposals along with detailed project reports for electrification of these villages. Up to 90% of the project costs, subject to specified benchmarks is provided as subsidy by the Ministry.

(c) The Ministry has been allocated an amount of Rs. 735 crores for the 10th Plan period for its Remote Village Electrification Programme.

Power generated from solid waste

1817. SHRI KALRAJ MISHRA: **W**ill the Minister of NON-CONVENTIONAL ENERGY SOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is a project to generate power from the methane produced from domestic waste at dumping sites in Delhi;

(b) if so, the details of the project, indicating its cost, the amount of solid waste to be generated and utilized per day; and

(c) whether there are proposals to set up such plants based on the solid waste generated in different towns in Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Punjab, Uttar Pradesh and other States also, if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF NON-CONVENTIONAL ENERGY SOURCES (SHRI VILAS MUTTEMWAR): (a) and (b) No project has so far been installed for generating power from domestic waste through production of methane at dumping site in Delhi.

(c) A 5 MW project based on biomethanation of Municipal Solid Wastes has been installed at Lucknow in Uttar Pradesh but its commissioning to full capacity has been stalled on account of certain operational problems. No other proposal to set up such projects in other cities has so far been received.

Funds allocation for Rural Electrification in Andhra Pradesh

1818. SHRI C. RAMACHANDRAIAH: Will the Minister of NON-CONVENTIONAL ENERGY SOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the State Government of Andhra Pradesh has forwarded schemes for electrification of remote villages through Non-Conventional Energy Sources to the Central Government;